

*Young male* closely resembles the female, but has the underparts rather paler.

*Hab.* Kona, Hawai, Sandwich group.

Fam. **Meliphagidæ.**

VIRIDONIA, gen. nov.

Bill slightly curved, stout at the base, attenuating towards the tip, which is sharply pointed; wing rather broad, the first quill slightly shorter than the sixth; no bastard primary; tail rather short, nearly even at the tip; legs and feet stout; culmen about equal in length to the tarsus.

*Viridonia sagittirostris*, sp. n.

*Adult male.* Upper parts bright olive-green, rather paler and brighter on the sides of the head and upper tail-coverts. Underparts bright yellowish green; wings blackish brown, the primaries narrowly and the secondaries more broadly margined with yellowish green; tail blackish brown, with yellowish-green margins; under surface of the wings dark ashy, the quills margined with dull white on the basal half; margin of the wing tinged with yellow. Bill black; legs black; iris brownish grey.

Total length about 6·5 inches, culmen 0·9, wing 3·3, tail 2·1, tarsus 0·91.

*Adult female.* Resembles the male, but is rather duller in tinge of colour both on the upper and underparts.

*Hab.* Mauna Kea, Hawai, Sandwich group.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 27, 1892.—Dr. W. T. Blanford, F.R.S.,  
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

“North Italian Bryozoa.—Part II. Cyclostomata.” By Arthur Wm. Waters, Esq., F.G.S.

The Chilostomata from the same localities were dealt with in volume xlvii. of the ‘Quarterly Journal.’ In the present paper a number of Cyclostomata are described, amongst the most interesting

being a new species termed by the Author *Diastopora brevilolensis*, which has tubules similar to those of *D. obelia*. These are the only species in which tubules are known, and two modes of growth of the fossil seem to show that those who united under *Diastopora* erect and incrusting forms were right.

The ovicell by the side of the zoarium of *Hornera serrata*, described in the paper, is in a position new for the Cyclostomata.

March 23, 1892.—W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read ;—

1. "On the Occurrence of the so-called *Viverra Hastingsia* of Hordwell in the French Phosphorites." By R. Lydekker, Esq., B.A., F.G.S.

The Author shows that *Viverra Hastingsia*, Davies, is common to the Oligocene of France and Hordwell, and finding that there is no character by which the lower jaw of the type of the latter can be satisfactorily distinguished from the type of *V. angustidens*, Filhol, he considers that *V. Hastingsia* is specifically inseparable from *V. angustidens*, and figures the cranium which is the subject of the communication under the latter and earlier name.

He gives a list of seven mammals known to be common to the Headon beds of Hordwell and the Isle of Wight, and the French Phosphorites.

2. "Note on two Dinosaurian Foot-bones from the Wealden." By R. Lydekker, Esq., B.A., F.G.S.

In this paper the third right metapodial (metacarpal?) and an associated phalangeal of a Sauropodous Dinosaur, obtained by Mr. C. Dawson from the bone-bed of the Wadhurst Clay, are described, and referred with doubt to *Mososaurus*.

The Author also discusses the relationship of *Acanthopholis platypus* from the Cambridge Greensand.

May 25, 1892.—W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read :—

1. "On *Delphinognathus conocephalus* (Seeley) from the Middle Karoo Beds, Cape Colony, preserved in the South-African Museum, Capetown." By Prof. H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., F.G.S.

The skull described in this paper is believed by Mr. T. Bain to have been collected by himself near Beaufort West. The preservation of the specimen leaves something to be desired, but not-

withstanding defects the skull belongs to a most interesting Anomodont, indicating a new family of fossil Reptilia.

The skull is fully described in the paper, and its relationships are discussed. The Author has already given reasons for regarding *Ælurosaurus felinus*, *Lycosaurus curvimola*, and their allies as referable to a suborder *Gennetotheria*, which is nearly related apparently to the *Pelycosauria*, and lies midway between the typical *Theriodontia* and the *Dicynodontia*. It is to this suborder that *Delphinognathus* may be referred, though it forms a family-type distinct from the *Ælurosauridae*, distinguished by the conical parietal with a large foramen, the anterior supra-condylar notch in the squamosal bone, and other modifications of the skull and teeth.

2. "On Further Evidence of *Endothiodon bathystoma* (Owen) from Oude Kloof, in the Nieuwveldt Mountains, Cape Colony." By Prof. H. G. Seeley, F.R.S., F.G.S.

Two bones found by Mr. T. Bain at Oude Kloof consist of the left ramus of the mandible and what the Author regards as the left squamosal bone of *E. bathystoma*. The small cranial fragment preserved shows that the cerebral region probably conformed to the type of skull seen in some of the *Dicynodonts*.

A description of the remains is given, and the Author notices that the form of the articular condyle indicates a difference from *Dicynodontia* and all other *Anomodontia* hitherto described; it implies an oblique forward inclination of the quadrate bone—a character important in defining the suborder *Endothiodontia*. All the characters of the dentition of the animal suggest near affinity with the *Theriodontia*, especially the long lanceolate teeth strongly serrated.

3. "On the Discovery of Mammoth and other Remains in Endsleigh Street, and on Sections exposed in Endsleigh Gardens, Gordon Street, Gordon Square, and Tavistock Square, N.W." By Henry Hicks, M.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Geological Society.

In this paper the Author gives a description of the deposits overlying the loam in which the remains of the Mammoth and other animals were found in Endsleigh Street, N.W. Under about 6 feet of made ground there was about 10 feet of a yellowish-brown clay containing flints and much 'racc.' Below the clay there was about 5 feet of sand and gravel, and under this about 1 foot of clayey loam, in which most of the bones were embedded. This loam contained many seeds, recognized by Mr. Clement Reid, F.G.S., as being those of plants usually found in marshy places or ponds and having a range at present from the Arctic Circle to the South of Europe. A list of the bones found is given by Mr. E. T. Newton, F.G.S., of the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, who describes them as being those of one full-grown

Mammoth, of another about half-grown, of the Red Deer, the fossil Horse, and of a small rodent.

The Author gives sections through Endsleigh Street and along the southern side of Endsleigh Gardens, and shows that where the bones were found there was a distinct valley in the London Clay, running in a direction nearly due north and south, the inclination of the valley being towards the north. The London Clay reached nearest to the surface towards St. Pancras Church and in Upper Woburn Place, the total thickness of the overlying deposits and the made ground there being only about 12 feet.

Other sections, given along the southern sides of Tavistock and Gordon Squares and through Gordon Street and the western side of Gordon Square, show varying thicknesses of the deposits, overlying the uneven floor of London Clay, of from 16 to 21 feet; the greatest thickness here is found at the north-western corner of Gordon Square.

Seeds were also discovered in a loam near the bottom of Gordon Street, at the same horizon as that containing the mammalian remains, and some shells were found in a band of sandy clay, under a calcareous deposit, about halfway down the western side of Gordon Square.

The Author says that the deposits above the mammaliferous loam overlying the London Clay in this area cannot be classed as post-Glacial river-deposits, but must be considered as of Glacial origin. The animals, therefore, which evidently died on the old land-surface where their remains were found, lived there early in the Glacial Period.

4. "The Morphology of *Stephanoceras zigzag*." By S. S. Buckman, Esq., F.G.S.

Material which has come into the Author's possession throws light on the developments of *Stephanoceras zigzag*, and such developments seem to supply missing links in the connexion of Bathonian and Bajocian species.

The Author separates the developments of *S. zigzag* into three series, and discusses the allied forms of each.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*On some new Coccidiidæ parasitic in Fishes.*

By M. P. THÉLOHAN.

I HAVE already described\* as *Coccidium gasterostei* and *C. sardine* two species of the genus *Coccidium*, the entire development of which

\* Thélohan, "Sur deux Coccidies nouvelles, parasites de l'Épinoche et de la Sardine," *Comptes Rendus de la Société de Biologie*, June 15, 1890; id. 'Annales de Micrographie,' 1890 (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1890, vi. p. 194).